

# COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Family Name								
Given Names								
Student Number	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							
Teaching Period	Semester 1, 2016							

FINAL EXAMINATION	DURATION						
NUR251 – Medical Surgical Nursing 2	<table><tr><td>Reading Time:</td><td>10 minutes</td></tr><tr><td>Writing Time:</td><td>180 minutes</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr></table>	Reading Time:	10 minutes	Writing Time:	180 minutes		
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Writing Time:	180 minutes						

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

EXAM CONDITIONS

**You may begin writing from the commencement of the examination session.** The reading time indicated above is provided as a guide only.

This is a CLOSED BOOK examination

No calculators are permitted

No handwritten notes are permitted

No dictionaries are permitted

ADDITIONAL AUTHORISED MATERIALS	EXAMINATION MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED
No additional printed material is permitted	1 x Scrap Paper Faculty/School Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

**THIS EXAMINATION IS PRINTED  
DOUBLE-SIDED.**

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LEFT BLANK.**

**Section A**  
**Multiple Choice Questions**  
**Total No of Marks for this section: 50 marks**

This section is to be answered on the Answer Sheet provided at the back of this Examination Paper. Please ensure that your name and student number have been written on the Answer Sheet and that the Answer Sheet is attached or inside your Examination Paper on completion.

Marks for each question are indicated. Suggested Time allocation for Section A: 60 mins

**Section B**  
**Short Answer Questions**  
**Total number of marks for this section: 100 marks**

Questions in this section are to be answered in ink or biro on the lines below each question.

Marks for each question are indicated.  
Suggested Time allocation for Section B: 120 minutes

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**Question 51**

You are looking after a 78 year old male who requires a neurological assessment. Given his age, what are three (3) age-related changes to his neurological system you need to consider when undertaking assessment?

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(Marks: 3)

**Question 52**

Identify four (4) abnormal findings in a neurological assessment.

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 53

You are caring for a person with increased intra-cranial pressure (IICP)

a) Explain the Monroe Kellie Hypothesis \_\_\_\_\_

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b) Identify two (2) signs or symptoms of increased intracranial pressure \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 54

You are providing patient education for a person who has suffered a transient ischaemic attack (TIA). Identify four (4) modifiable risk factors you will discuss to reduce the risk of cerebrovascular accident (CVA).

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 55

You are caring for 23yo female who has been diagnosed with epilepsy. She is distraught about the condition and how it will affect her life. Identify two (2) lifestyle modifications she will need to make to reduce the risk of further seizures **and** explain how these modifications will reduce the risk.

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 56

You are looking after a person with iron deficiency anaemia.

- a) What medication is usually prescribed to treat this condition?

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- b) Identify what oral substance increases the absorption of this medication.

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(Marks: 2)

### Question 57

Identify three priority (3) nursing interventions you would implement for the care of a patient with neutropenia. \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 3)

### Question 58

You are caring for a person with anaemia. She states a feeling of shortness of breath and fatigue. Her oxygen saturation on assessment is 99% SaO<sup>2</sup> on room air. Explain why the oxygen saturations are normal despite her being anaemic. \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 3)



### Question 59

You are looking after a 37 year old female who has been diagnosed with thrombocytopenia. Her platelet count is  $30 \times 10^9/L$ .

- a) Is this platelet count low or high? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What is the most serious complication the nurse should monitor for? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Identify two (2) symptoms you would expect to see reported during her health history assessment which may indicate thrombocytopenia? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Marks: 4)

### Question 60

You are caring for a 49 year old male who has a fluid volume excess. As the registered nurse you have to administer his prescribed medications.

- a) Identify the type of a medication (or group of medications) you would expect to see prescribed for fluid volume excess? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) What is the desired effect of this medication? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) What nursing documentation would you implement for this condition and medication? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Marks: 3)

### Question 61

a) Identify two (2) body systems affected by fluid volume deficit. \_\_\_\_\_

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b) Identify one (1) symptom for each body system identified in part (a) when assessing a person with fluid volume deficit. \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 62

Fill in the blanks.

\_\_\_\_\_ is when a patient's serum sodium level drops to less than 135mEq/L. Early signs and symptoms include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the sodium's effect on muscle cells.

When both sodium and water have been lost, the patient will be administered \_\_\_\_\_ to replace both. If this condition is mild, the nurse could educate the patient to \_\_\_\_\_.

If the condition is severe, the person can experience fluid shifts which will increase intracellular fluid causing \_\_\_\_\_.

Nursing interventions include maintaining a strict \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_ the patient daily.

(Marks: 4)

### Question 63

You are looking after a 39 year old female who has been prescribed one (1) unit of packed red blood cells. What is the most common reaction to a blood transfusion and what nursing intervention you implement if this person shows signs of a reaction?

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 64

a) Define hyperkalaemia. \_\_\_\_\_

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b) Explain why insulin and dextrose is prescribed for the management of moderate to severe hyperkalaemia. \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 3)

### Question 65

You are monitoring a patient diagnosed with a severe urinary tract infection. What would you expect to see on the urine analysis?

***Circle the correct answer and fill in the blank***

a) *positive/negative* nitrites indicates \_\_\_\_\_

b) *positive/negative* leucocytes indicates \_\_\_\_\_

(Marks: 2)

### Question 66

Identify four (4) symptoms of pyelonephritis.

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(Marks: 2)

### Question 67

Define the following:

Dysuria: \_\_\_\_\_

Oliguria: \_\_\_\_\_

Polyuria: \_\_\_\_\_

Haematuria: \_\_\_\_\_

Micturition: \_\_\_\_\_

Nocturia: \_\_\_\_\_

Anuria: \_\_\_\_\_

Pyuria: \_\_\_\_\_

(Marks: 4)

### Question 68

As the registered nurse, you are looking after a person with urinary incontinence. Identify three (3) nursing interventions you would implement to promote urinary continence.

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(Marks: 3)

### Question 69

A patient with acute kidney injury is preparing for discharge. List four (4) signs or symptoms they should report to a healthcare provider if they develop.

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(Marks: 2)

### Question 70

You are looking after a 76 year old male who regularly takes digoxin and metformin.

- a) What is an important age related change in renal function that could have serious implication? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) How does this alteration in renal function interact with the prescribed medication and what adverse effect will you need to monitor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Marks: 3)

### Question 71

Health promotion and patient education are important aspects of a Registered Nurse's role and responsibilities. Describe three (3) important areas of education for a person with diabetes. \_\_\_\_\_

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### Question 72

Identify three (3) techniques you could demonstrate to a person newly diagnosed with diabetes about how to minimise pain when administering insulin injections.

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(Marks: 3)

### Question 73

You are caring for a person newly diagnosed with Addison's disease.

- a) What medication will they need to take for the rest of their life? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) List three (3) instructions you will provide the patient and their family about management of this disease and the treatment. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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(Marks: 4)

### Question 74

Normal physiological changes of ageing can mask manifestations of diabetes making diagnosis and management more difficult. Identify four (4) symptoms of diabetes that may be mistaken as symptoms of ageing.

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### Question 75

You are looking after a 63year old gentleman who has had a radical prostatectomy. Identify four (4) nursing interventions you would implement for postoperative care.

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(Marks: 4)

### Question 76

You are looking after a 26 year old man diagnosed with testicular cancer. He has been advised that surgery to remove the affected testicle is the best option. He is concerned about not being able to have children and how he will cope with the altered appearance. Identify two (2) interventions available for the management of his concerns.

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**Question 77**

You are looking after a patient who has returned to the ward after an abdominal hysterectomy. Identify three (3) nursing interventions you would implement for in the immediate post-operative period. \_\_\_\_\_

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(Marks: 3)

**Question 78**

You are looking after a patient experiencing symptoms of menopause. Identify three (3) lifestyle interventions which may help to improve the symptoms.

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(Marks: 3)

### Question 79

You are looking after a 23 year old female diagnosed with genital warts. You need to provide the following important patient education about genital warts.

- a) What cancer is she now at an increased risk of developing?

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- b) What can you recommend to ensure early detection of this type of cancer?

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- c) What are two (2) points of patient education will you provide this patient and her sexual partner(s) about the management of her diagnosis.

[illegible]

(Marks: 4)

### Question 80

Please circle the correct answer in the following paragraph. Eg: right / wrong

Syphilis is a systemic / organ targeted sexually transmitted infection, consisting of three (3) stages. Syphilis can cause short / long term complications if not treat appropriately. The primary stage is characterised by fevers / chancre which appear 3-4 weeks after contact. The secondary stage appears within 4 weeks / 2 to 24 weeks later and includes numerous symptoms. The latent or tertiary stage begins 2 or more years after the initial infection and can last up to 10 years / 50 years. During this stage, no symptoms are apparent and the infection is not transmissible by sexual contact. Diagnosis of syphilis requires one / many test(s). The person with syphilis does / doesn't require a screen for chlamydia and HIV. The treatment of choice is penicillin / clindamycin which are administered intravenously / intramuscularly. Education includes abstaining from sexual intercourse, screening of all sexual partners since exposure and follow up testing at 3 & 6 month / 6 & 12 month intervals.

(Marks: 5)

**END OF EXAMINATION**